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First insertion, per line, ten cents; each subsequent insertion, five cents; one dollar a line, per annum. Displayed advertisements one-half over the above rates. All transient and foreign advertisements must be accompanied by the cash, to insure insertion.

The Kansas News.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1857.

From the *Guyandotte* (Va.) *Unionist*, July 25.
The Free Labor Movement in Virginia—Eli Thayer Addressing the Land Owners.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Guyandotte and vicinity, held at the Town Hall, according to previous notice, on Tuesday, July 21st, 1857, Mr. A. J. Keenan was appointed President, and Dr. T. C. Buffington, Secretary.

The President explained the object of the meeting, and introduced Eli Thayer, of Mass., President of the Homestead Aid Society, who, in a brief and eminently practical speech, exhibited the objects of that Society.

Whereupon, on motion, the Chair appointed J. C. Wheeler, S. M. Russell, and Dr. T. C. Buffington a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting on the subject discussed in Mr. Thayer's speech.

The committee appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting on the subject discussed in Thayer's speech, submitted the following:

"WHEREAS, The legislature of New York has chartered a company that design, as we have been informed by Eli Thayer, the president of that company, purchasing land in Virginia, and settling the same with intelligent, industrious and enterprising agriculturists, mechanics and miners; and

"WHEREAS, A few leading men, influenced as we believe by a wrong conception of the object of this enterprise, have sought to array the citizens of the State against Mr. Thayer and his company, which we, as at present advised, believe to be an act of injustice towards them calculated to militate against the interest of Western Virginia, and give to citizens of other States an incorrect impression of the opinions of the people of this State on that subject. Therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of and will encourage every well-founded enterprise that has for its object the cultivation of the wild and uncultivated portions of Western Virginia, the development of our mineral resources, the establishment of manufactures, or anything else that tends in any manner to make us an independent, self-sufficient people.

Resolved, That we will welcome to our State the good, law-abiding citizens of any and all other States of the Union, or the world, who may choose to cast in their lot with us, to aid us in making Western Virginia one of the wealthiest sections in the Union, and raising the Old Dominion, the mother of States and statesmen, to the dignified and commanding commercial position which she once occupied among the States of the Union.

Resolved, That we will defend in the possession of equal rights with ourselves, the peaceable, law-abiding citizens of other States who may settle in our midst, and conform to the laws of the State.

On motion of L. Sedinger, Esq., the above report of the committee was unanimously adopted. On motion of J. W. Hite, Esq., the secretary was requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting for insertion in the *Unionist*, the *New York Herald* and *Norfolk Argus*.

A. J. KEENAN, President,
J. C. BUFFINGTON, Sec'y.

ADDRESS OF MR. ELI THAYER.

This gentleman addressed the citizens of Guyandotte on the subject of settling an emigrant migration in Virginia, of which we have heard so much of late. As many of our readers are no doubt anxious to know for themselves the objects and designs of this company, we attended and prepared an imperfect abstract of his remarks for their perusal, which, however, does not do Mr. Thayer justice, as he uses more argument in the same length of time than any speaker we ever attempted to follow.

He said it was not his purpose to address them on metaphysics, religion or politics, but their mutual wants. He represented the Homestead Aid Society, and they could command capital, and influence the concentration of skillful operators, while in Cabell and Wayne counties he found a country more capable of making its population independent of all other sections than any other portion of the country he had noticed. He found here fine agricultural districts unoccupied, a rich mineral region undeveloped, and the people importing from other States their agricultural implements and furniture, when the wood and the iron in its crude state, and the coal for fuel, is here in abundance. In Massachusetts an immense sum is produced from the workshops and manufacturing, but this is not all clear profit; from it must be deducted the cost of the raw material, which generally has to be transported from the South or the West. You, then, want skillful men, and capital to build up your country, and we want land and the raw material. You can supply our wants—we can supply yours.

If we purchase land here, it will be divided into small farms, which will be cultivated so as to be made to produce as much per acre as possible. It is a curse to any country to have but few landholders. England was cursed when she had but one landholder—William the Conqueror—less cursed when she had more landholders under the aristocracy, and still cursed by having but few.

We are falsely charged with a design of buying up fictitious land-titles by the Kanawha Valley *Star* and some other papers in the State. As yet we have purchased no land, and shall not, unless we can obtain a clear and indisputable title thereto, such as Mr. Laidly, or some one as competent to decide, will say is unexceptionable. It is true, we have made conditional bargains for land, which are bonded to the company, and which we can purchase or otherwise, as we choose; but the title to those lands is indisputable—such as Mr. Jourdon, Mr. McCormick or Mr. Beuhning can make, which no one will pretend to dispute.

It is asked why I address the people on this subject when requested by them to do so? Why not proceed at once, and do as we have a legal right to do, purchase all the land we desire and commence operations? We want something more than our legal rights; we want friendship, a fraternal feeling; to secure that, we desire an opportunity to explain to our future fellow citizens and neighbors, the object of our enterprise, that they may entertain no false conceptions thereof. It is objected, also, that we come

THE KANSAS NEWS.

By P. B. PLUMB.

THE KANSAS NEWS.

"THE PEOPLE ALWAYS CONQUER."

EMPORIA, KANSAS, AUGUST 22, 1857.

VOL. I—No. 9.

JOB PRINTING.

The office of THE KANSAS NEWS is furnished with a complete assortment of the newest styles of Type, Borders, Flourishes, Cuts, Cards, Fancy Papers, Colored Inks, Bronzes, &c., enabling the proprietor to print CIRCULARS, CARDS, CERTIFICATES or STOCK, DEEDS, POSTERS, and all other kinds of JOB PRINTING, in a manner unsurpassed in the country. Particular attention paid to printing all kinds of Blanks. Orders for work promptly attended to when accompanied with CASH. "EXCELLENCE" is our motto.

as an organized body, and not one at a time.

The company have no power over the emigration. They control themselves, and act for themselves, and only come here under the auspices of the company, for the reason that they hold out to them superior inducements. There are a great many who won't come under the auspices of the company, who will come, however, in consequence of this enterprise. They come because they know they will have the advantages of being near schools and meeting-houses, which they appreciate quite as highly as fertile lands. Without a certain knowledge that they would have an opportunity of educating their children, they could not be induced to come.

The reason this section has not been improved is because it has been overlooked. The attention of eastern men has been directed to the Great West, and there is more known now about Kansas, Nebraska and Utah than Western Virginia, while the latter possesses many advantages over the former. Here it is healthy, while there they shiver with chills and burn with fever; here the agricultural, the mineral and timber regions are in close proximity, while there it is not the case. And there is no reason why a great commercial and manufacturing city may not be built up somewhere in the magnificent valley between this and the Mouth of Sandy. It is in the great southern bend of the Ohio—a central point, accessible to the fertile valleys and rich mineral regions of the Kanawha, Guyandotte, Twelvepole and Sandy; also contiguous to Kentucky and Tennessee, where eastern capitalists and operatives have been invited and will probably go.

A large city at this point is likely to be built up only by this or a similar enterprise. Those employed in eastern workshops and manufacturing have not the means, without aid, to come here and erect manufacturing. As a general thing they have enough to bring them here and build a comfortable cottage. Let the company build manufacturing and put in them power to propel any machinery desired for manufacturing furniture, agricultural implements, &c., and allow five thousand mechanics to go to work, and using the power of the company free of charge, keeping up their own fires, &c.—This would be an inducement that would bring them here, and furnish a nucleus around which would soon grow a large and flourishing city; which would soon extend its influence to the surrounding country, bringing in a dense population, as it would furnish a market and give an impetus to agriculture.

This influence would extend farther. To secure the trade of a manufacturing city and producing country, such as this is capable of becoming, the remaining link of one hundred and seventy-five miles, that remains to be completed, in the great railroad route from Kansas to Norfolk, would soon be completed. This would be one of the best things for the interest of Virginia, and Gov. Wise has wisely advocated, with his characteristic zeal and energy its accomplishment. On the completion of the Covington and Ohio Railroad, the twenty-four millions of stock, which Virginia has invested in other improvements and which is now worth ninety-two cents in market, would immediately raise to par, as this road would pour over the other improvements of Virginia a tide of trade and travel that would make them profitable to her as a stockholder.

You, therefore, see that the object of this company is not as has been represented by some, but purely a business association, having a business object in view and calculated to promote your interest as well as our own. It is absurd to suppose that we would come here and bring our wives and children to get into quarrels and difficulties—steal your slaves—or violate your laws in any respect. We do not want your slaves—we can do better without them; we like engine-power better than negro power, because that kind of servants don't run off, don't sulk nor tire—it will work night and day without murmuring, requires no food, and costs less—yet, if you should prefer negro power we have no right to and never will interfere with your right to employ it.

There are two classes of politicians he never admired; those who desired and those who feared a dissolution of the Union—he did not believe it possible and did not desire it; but if there is danger of such an event, this enterprise is more calculated to diminish than augment that danger; as the commingling and intertwining in the social and pecuniary relations of the people of the two sections is calculated to unite them more firmly together as one people.

In conclusion, Mr. Thayer requested that there should be no local jealousies excited, in reference to the site that might hereafter be selected, upon which to commence their operations and demanded to be informed of the weak point, if any, in this policy, and the use of the hue and cry against them.—In answer to a question from Rev. J. C. Reece, as to how the stock of the company was raised, he replied, as Bank Stock is usually raised. The charter authorized them to raise a capital stock of from \$200,000 to \$5,000,000. They met at the Astor House, N. Y., when the stock was taken in 30 minutes—sixty thousand by Virginians.

A New York merchant recently sent for a cargo of Maltese cats from that celebrated island, per schooner Wm. E. Callis, of Nantucket, Captain Smith. Fifty kittens were received on board the schooner as a part of the assorted cargo. On the voyage very rough weather was experienced. At first the tars attributed the rapid succession of gales to the comet, but one old sailor told the crew that it was nothing outside the vessel that occasioned the storm; that one cat was enough to send any ship to Davy Jones' locker, and as they had fifty of them on board, not a man of them stood a chance of setting foot on dry land again. This was enough for the superstitious crew, and the cats were immediately demanded of the captain, given up and drowned. By a singular coincidence, the storm thereupon abated. The owner of the cats has now sued the owners of the vessel for damages, laying the value of the cats at \$50 apiece—or \$2,500.

Our National Post Office.

Mr. Pliny Miles, Secretary of the N. Y. Postal Reform Committee, publishes a letter in the N. Y. *Tribune*, from which we compile the following information:

New York writes annually 23,233,943 letters; Pennsylvania, 12,045,653; Massachusetts, 11,362,061; Ohio, 9,203,343; Illinois, 6,797,370—total 68,688,590. The fifteen Southern States together write 35,921,521 per annum, or a trifle more than one-half the number despatched by the five Northern States. The six New England States furnish to the national correspondence 23,841,197; while the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri, contribute 22,957,432. Ohio and Illinois write 16,600,713, against 14,012,931 from the territory embraced in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas. New York and Massachusetts indulge in a postal correspondence of 40,622,014 letters per annum, while the fourteen States south of the Potomac and the Ohio, and west of the Mississippi manage to conduct business with 37,689,417. While such is the relative state of correspondence, the revenue and expenses exhibit a more serious difference. The postal expenses of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Illinois are \$3,171,433, and the revenue from the same is \$3,370,356—excess of revenue, \$198,923. The expense incurred in carrying one-half the number of letters for the fifteen Slaveholding States, is \$3,846,333, and the revenue derived \$1,555,723—deficit \$2,290,610. The only Southern State which pays its own postage is Delaware, which shows a credit balance of \$171. The expense for the New England States is \$969,233; revenue, \$1,560,475—surplus \$591,242, which goes to liquidate a deficiency account of \$2,024,682 in eleven Southern States conducting nearly the same correspondence. New York and Massachusetts contribute \$2,750,390 to the revenues of the Department, which disburse on their account \$1,423,305. The States South of the Potomac and Ohio, and west of the Mississippi are credited with \$2,739,277, and charged on the other page with \$4,318,780; that is, the Southern and Southwestern States contribute a less sum per annum to the postal revenue of the Union than New York and Massachusetts, while their postal expenses are three times greater.

Mr. Miles gives also the comparative cost of transporting one letter in each of the States of the Union. The average expense in the New England States and New York is one cent and eight mills; in the Middle section, including California, three cents and three mills; in the South and South-west, six cents and seven mills. For each 10,000 letters carried in the North-east section of the Union, there an outlay of \$400. The same number of letters in the South-west are delivered at an expense of \$1,514. In Massachusetts, the expense per 10,000 letters is \$340; in South Carolina, \$1,446; in Rhode Island, \$310; in Florida, \$2,588; in Illinois, \$815; in Arkansas, \$4,130.—The expense per letter in the State of Arkansas is eighteen cents and three mills.

The grand total of Post Office revenue in the nation is \$6,587,622, and the expense \$8,971,132—leaving a deficit of \$2,383,510, which is probably about the sum annually wasted by M. C.'s, whose mail matter is transported at the expense of those of us who have not yet got office. When this nonsense is abolished, and the Government of the United States ceases to be a dead-head on one of its departments to the tune of two and a half millions per annum, the surplus of Post Office revenue in the North will undoubtedly keep the Department out of debt; that is, the three-cent piece of the mechanics, factory girls and washerwomen of the Free States, will continue to carry the postal literature of that section of our country monopolized by "chivalry."—*Chicago Tribune*.

Moral Influences of a Good Horse.

The *Northern Advocate*, in recommending good horses to traveling Methodist preachers, says:

If one watches the evident emotions of the rider of a fine horse, his first impression will be that the horse is the great fosterer of pride. See how the man glances over the outlines of the beast, and then looks around as if to at once court and disdain the eyes of all other men! His self-esteem is Centaurian, and has six legs. My horse and I! The English lady at St. Helena could never appreciate Napoleon's personnel, seeing him near the aristocratic Sir Hudson Lowe, until she saw him mounted. Then she felt that he was the Emperor.

A fine horse promotes cheerful, elastic spirits. Willis says that of all exercises for consumptives and invalids, he has found horseback-riding far best, but adds, "He must have a good horse, and own his horse." Then the noble animal sends a sort of magnetic, inspiring sympathy through every nerve of his feeble rider. We have seen a trembling man of more than eighty years, helped into the saddle, suddenly resuming the life and bearing of his youth, and his kind and noble steed stepped proudly under him. A good horse is better and cheaper for an invalid man and woman than three weeks at the Springs or a trip to the South. But a traveling preacher knows best the moral aid of a good horse. Let him be going to an appointment, if his horse springs under him with mettlesome courage, it stimulates the man. When, faint with labor, he mounts to return, the strong animal soothes him, as a cradle does an infant. He can talk to his horse and fancy his flagging spirit comforted. We have thought often, that God appointed the horse as one of the minor comforts of the itinerant. The lack of a horse is an uncomfortable item of a station. It is also to be noticed, that our grand old pioneers, Ashbury, Lee, Garrison and Cartwright, always make it a point to be well-mounted.

A gentleman advertising for a wife says: "It would be well if the lady were possessed of a competence sufficient to secure her against excessive grief, in case of an accident occurring to her companion."

Is the South too Hot for White Men?

(From the "Impending Crisis of the South," by H. R. Hilder, of North Carolina.)

Too hot in the South, and too unhealthy there—white men "can't stand it"—negroes only can endure the heat of Southern climes! How often are our ears insulted with such wickedly false assertions as these? In what degree of latitude—pray tell us—in what degree of latitude do the rays of the sun become too caloric for white men? Certainly in no part of the United States, for in the extreme South we find a very large number of non-slaveholding whites, over the age of fifteen, who derive their entire support from manual labor in the open fields. The sun, that bug-bear of slaveholding demagogues, shows on more than one million of free white backs, mostly agriculturalists, in the Slave States in 1850, exclusive of those engaged in commerce, trade, manufactures, the mechanic arts and mining. Yet, notwithstanding all these instances of exposure to his wrath, we have had no intelligence whatever, of a single case of *coup d' soleil*. Alabama is not too hot; sixty-seven thousand white sons of toil till her soil. Mississippi is not too hot; fifty-five thousand free white laborers are hopeful devotees of her out-door pursuits. Texas is not too hot; forty-seven thousand free white persons, males, over the age of fifteen, daily perform their rural vocations amid her unsheltered air.

It is stated on good authority that, in January, 1856, native ice, three inches thick, was found in Galveston Bay; we have seen it ten inches thick in North Carolina, with the mercury in the thermometer at two degrees below zero. In January, 1857, while the snow was from three to five feet deep in many parts of North Carolina, the thermometer indicated a degree of coldness seldom exceeded in any State of the Union—thirteen degrees below zero. The truth is, instead of its being too hot in the South for white men, it is too cold for negroes; and we long to see the day arrive when the latter shall have entirely receded from their uncivilized homes in America, and given full and undivided place to the former.

Too hot in the South for white men! It is not too hot for white women. Time and again, in different counties in North Carolina, have we seen the poor white wife of the poor white husband, following him in the harvest field from morning till night, binding up the grain as it fell from the cradle.—In the neighborhood from which we hail, there are not less than thirty young women, non-slaveholding whites, between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five—some of them who are so well known to us that we could call them by name—who labor in the fields every summer, two of them in particular, near neighbors of our mother, are in the habit of hiring themselves out during harvest time, the very hottest season of the year, to bind hay and oats—each of them keeping up with the maver; and this for the paltry consideration of twenty-five cents per day.

That any respectable man—any man with a heart or a soul in his composition—can look upon these poor toiling white women without feeling indignant at that accursed system of slavery which has entailed on them the miseries of poverty, ignorance and degradation, we shall not do ourselves the justice to believe. If they and their husbands, and their sons and daughters, and brothers and sisters, are not righted in some of the more important particulars in which they have been wronged, the fault shall lie at other doors than our own. In their behalf, chiefly, have we written and compiled this work; and until our object shall have been extinguished, there shall be no abatement in our efforts to aid them in regaining the natural and inalienable prerogatives of which they have been so infamously swindled.—We want to see no more plowing or hoeing, or raking or grain binding, by white women in the Southern States; employment in cotton mills and other factories would be far more profitable and congenial to them, and this they shall have within a short period after slavery shall have been abolished.

How Women are Won.

R. H. Dana, in his great argument in the Boston Dalton divorce case, thus opens the mysterious manner of winning women by courtship:

Men well know it is necessary to keep up a little form; no woman is ever won unsought; there is a form to be gone through with, there must be a parley, a summons; she never surrenders in terms. What man that offers himself to a woman gets a categorical answer? It is silence, the quiet gradual yielding. The word is not uttered, it is not the nature of woman to utter the word. If a man writes a plain and square letter—Will you marry me? a woman won't write back—Yes; that is if she is a woman; she will admit, perhaps, she is willing he should be her friend and call upon her, and then the wings of friendship unfolded, gradually, she knows not when or how he comes to be her lover, and presently he is accepted, though perhaps the word "yes" has never been uttered categorically.

Rarity of Honesty.

A workman recently purchased, in a small provincial town in Germany, ten pounds of powdered sugar, but on examining it he found that the grocer had mixed with it at least a pound of lime. On the following day he advertised in the public prints:—"Should the grocer who sold me a pound of lime along with nine pounds of sugar, not bring to me the pound of sugar he cheated me of, I shall forthwith disclose his name in the papers." The next day the workman received nine pounds of sugar from different grocers who had similar actions on their consciences, and feared publicity.

CURIOSITY OF ART.—Rev. Dr. Kirk, in a letter from Manchester, England, says:—"I had in the oldest factory of the town, a striking exhibition of the value of human art and labor. A pound of cotton was pointed out as worth a pound of gold. Its cost as crude cotton may have been eight cents. As a curiosity of art, I was shown a pound of cotton spun into a thread that would go round our globe at the equator, and tie in a good large knot of many hundred miles in length."

The Rights of Women.

There is evidently something wrong somewhere, when—in a land like this, which is sparsely settled and produces more than enough of the necessities of life—it is impossible for a large class to keep gaunt hunger from their doors. If, in the large cities, there is a larger male population than can be employed profitably, it is certain that a portion of it should go into the country, for the country is never full, and always something may be found to do that will keep starvation at a distance. The broad and fertile prairies of the West need hands to cultivate them, and if those who strive for a precarious subsistence in the cities would venture forth upon them they would at least make enough to eat and in a few years place themselves above the danger of want.

We speak now of the male sex. That there are multitudes of females in all parts of the United States who eke out a miserable existence by ceaseless and source-rewarded toil, and who cannot flee from want by any means in their power is too true. There is no resource for these. They cannot till the land to be it ever so productive. They cannot travel to distant parts where want will not follow them, for in every village in the United States may be found the suffering widow and poorly paid needle woman, struggling to make a decent and honest living for themselves and those depending upon them. As matters now are there is no escape for such in this world. The sphere in which society tolerates them is so limited that while all want some must starve.

Now, we have no idea of giving a homely on "woman's rights" as this expression is popularly understood. We have no better opinion of the Mrs. Jellibys than the most antiquated fogie, nor do we think preaching or leading an army the proper business for females. And yet we contend that there is a broad and noble sentiment of benevolence underlying the woman's rights movement. There is an important principle at the bottom of it and one that we should well consider before we unqualifiedly condemn it.

In every city, if not village, of the United States there are three times as many females dependent on their own labor as can find employment that will give them a decent support. Those who have no one dependent on them but themselves can generally, so long as sickness keeps away, manage to get along from month to month and year to year. But sometimes they have children, young brothers and sisters, or aged parents, all relying for bread on the poor pittance that can be earned by one pair of hands at needle-work. If work fails them they must starve, and if it does not they must "stitch, stitch, stitch, till the heart is sick, and the head benumbed, as well as the weary hand." There being so many to do the work which so few could do, the prices are necessarily low. The scramble is for labor at any price that would keep out starvation and death. They ask "for leave to toil" and when that is refused them it is strange that many turn to infamy to avoid death.

What reason we would now ask is there why the sphere for female labor should be so limited? Why should there not be many avenues of labor left open to female hands that are now monopolized almost, if not entirely, by males? Is there any good reason why women should not work at making jewelry? in tending retail shops? in binding books? in waiting at hotels, and in fine, in every occupation where great physical strength is not required?

It may be said if females engage in such kinds of labor they must drive out from their business on which they rely for support an equal or nearly equal number of men, and that the former may as well suffer as the latter. But this objection amounts to nothing for the reason that men can always get something else to do. It may be necessary for some of them to move away from the large cities and go to farming. If they do it will be better, not only for themselves, but for the country. There will be more producers and less non-producers. The many thousand females now just living will then be able to earn enough to live in comfort. There would be more work for them to do and the prices would be increased. Licentiousness and crime would be immeasurably diminished. The general morality would be improved, and traces of want and suffering would be far, very far less frequent.

If the advocates of "Woman's Rights" would confine their efforts to this view of the subject and seek only to enlarge the sphere of labor to woman, who would then hesitate to go with them? But when they talk of speechifying, preaching, and voting, they go too far, and injure the cause of "Woman's Rights." Woman has a right to live, and to have a chance to live honestly by her labor. It is a man's duty to see that this right is accorded to her, and he is a selfish tyrant who will not lend his aid to her in securing such right.—*Chicago Chronicle*.

When that model of a Roman Emperor, who has always passed in history under the nickname of Carracalla, put his colleague and brother Geta to death, he requested Papinian to write him out such a defence of the deed as it might be proper for him to read before the Senate. The old jurist answered, in the noblest spirit of justice, that it was a great deal easier to commit a murder than to justify it; and though the answer cost him his life ultimately, the world has never ceased to admire the boldness no less than the truth of the reply.

ONE OF THE COMPARISONS.—An itinerant minister one day preaching to a "pack of hardened sinners" made the following striking simile: "My hearers," said he, "I can compare you to nothing but a parcel of knotty hickory butts; the gospel is the wedge, and"—throwing himself into the attitude of a backwoodsman—"by the grace of God, I'm the beetle to d-r-i-e it into you!"

NEW DESTRUCTION.—A Lady: A Sensitive Plant that thrives only in the centre of a large Crinoline fence. Rarely seen, excepting by the most practised eye.

The English Nobility.

Mrs. Sarah Whitman, the Providence poetess was at the second Handel festival, and saw the Queen and royal family. She writes thus:

"The Queen's balcony became, on the entrance of her majesty, the cynosure of all eyes. Thousands of opera glasses were audaciously turned in that direction. My own glass brought the royal party startlingly near. The Queen sat in front of the balcony, between the Princess Royal and the young Princess Alice. Behind her was the grand Duke Maximilian, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Prussia, an amiable, unsophisticated and somewhat verdant looking young man, who kept time to the music with hand and head. The Princess Alice spoke often with her father and her lover, and her girlish face, when turned towards the latter, looked almost beautiful from its expression of frank and innocent happiness. I did not expect to find in the mistress of 'merry England' the air regal, nor yet the air noble; nor was I in this disappointed. Her large, listless, yet not uncomely features, betrayed no traces of royal descent or noble lineage. She looked matronly, sensible and sleepy. Once or twice I saw her yawn wearily behind her crape fan, but her countenance had not that character of aristocratic indifference for which the English are so noted on the continent.

"In the crowded galleries and vast acres of the palace were assembled much of the wealth, fashion, talent and noble blood of the realm; but I missed that peculiar patrician style of beauty that I had looked for in the English aristocracy. I missed something of the native dignity, 'the unbought grace of life,' which should be the inalienable heritage of noble birth."

Large Entries of Public Lands—Free Labor Movement in Missouri.

The sales of public lands in the Springfield district within the last 60 days, have reached 400,000 acres—entered almost exclusively by persons from the free States—Ohio and Pennsylvania being represented among the purchasers. This amount of entries exceeds that of the three previous years at the Springfield office. Our readers will recollect that the Land Register at Warsaw, published in this paper, some weeks ago, that 500,000 acres had been entered in that district within about the same length of time and that the office was in consequence closed until further notice. About two thousand acres per day are being entered in the Jackson district. At Palmyra there are only, we are informed, about 50,000 acres of government land now subject to entry.

We suppose the *Republican*, in view of the facts exhibited in the land sales cited above, will still insult the common sense of the people of the State and city by denying and ridiculing the immense benefits which are daily resulting to us all, from the free labor movement. With all its pampered venom against the north and northern men, we are glad to know that its efforts are powerless for evil—if we accept only its triumph in defeating the central route for the overland mail.—*St. Louis Democrat*.

Nature and Matrimony.

To decide against marriage is first to trample upon nature and philosophy. Natural affections and sympathies must be ignored.—Miss Sedgwick's experience with girls must have taught her that a hat band is charged with heart-quickening suggestions, that a bass voice is wonderful music, and that the vision of a pair of spurs is more charming than all the landscapes in Lenox, to a company of misses anywhere from thirteen to eighteen years old. As for boys, we know all about them. We recognised an unaccountable charm in a waist at the premature age of eight, the waist being five years old, "or thereabouts," and was killed at thirty paces by the graceful swing of a skirt just as we stepped into the golden septenniad of the teens. Our youngest, a daughter, who is said to resemble—well, no matter whom—is already talking about a husband, and she has not seen her fifth winter. Where she got the idea is more than we can tell, but her doll is a boy, "as true as you live."—Falstaff was "a coward upon instinct," perhaps children are matrimonial in the same way.—*Springfield Republican*.

A DUEL SETTLED BY CASH.—A Frenchman was to fight a duel with an American; the conditions were that but one shot should be exchanged, and that the precedence should go by lot. The Frenchman got the first chance, but failed to hit his adversary. As the Yankee lifted his weapon, the other called out: "Hold, I will buy your shot!"—All were astonished at this, but his opponent answered, "What will you give?" "Five hundred pounds!" "Nonsense!" cried the Yankee, taking aim again. "I am a good marksman; you set too low a value upon yourself!" "You estimate me at too high a price; but I will give a thousand pounds!" "Agreed!" cried the Yankee and the duel was at an end.

MONEY HOARDED.—According to the Treasury estimates, there are in this country about \$250,000,000 in gold, of which little more than a fifth is in the banks—leaving little short of \$200,000,000 to be found elsewhere. The Treasury hoards very commonly from twenty to twenty-five millions—leaving probably \$175,000,000 to be sought among the people. Allowing \$50,000,000—a liberal estimate—to be in actual use, there remains \$125,000,000, which is hoarded by the people, in imitation of the Government, and to extent six times exceeding the Treasury.

They hauled up a trader in Vermont last year and put him through a course of discipline for selling ardent liquors contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided. Boniface grumbled, and hinted that the temperance men were very short sighted. "I had already got the old sods," he observed, "to drinking liquor that was half water; if they had left me a whole hog, I should have had them drinking clear water without knowing it."